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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, July 16, 1770.

The WHISPERER, No. XII. May 5.

To the right honourable W—m Lord M——d, c—f J—e of the c—t of K——'s Bench, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

MY LORD, Old Ka. 106

TO addreſs your lordſhip as the defender or ſupporter of public liberty, would conſign me to univerſal contempt; and do an injury to my country that nothing but my blood could atone for. I ſhall therefore throw off all kind of diſguiſe, repreſent you in your true colours, and ſpeak nothing but truths, truths that can be juſtified by the whole *Engliſh* nation. The world allows you to be a great lawyer; but a moſt partial & arbitrary judge. Upon many occaſions you have diſcovered your prejudice, your animoſity, and your hatred againſt the people of England. You have abuſed the laws, perverted juſtice, and rendered yourſelf juſtly obnoxious throughout the whole Britiſh empire. When your opinion is aſked upon any matter between the king and the ſubject, you are ſure to give it in favour of the court without ſcruple, however unjuſt, cruel, and oppreſſive; the life of an *Engliſhman* is of as little conſequence to you, as the virtue of Lucretia was to Tarquin. Your malice never ſhone more conſpicuouſly than in a very recent inſtance, concerning two numbers of the WHISPERER; your opinion was aſked and you gave one conſiſtent with yourſelf; that they were treaſonable thro'out. W——m DeG—y, Eſq; Attorney-general, Mr. W——e and ſeveral other council (in compliment to you) concurred with you in opinion; but to the honour, the immortal honour of John Dunning, Eſq; who differed in opinion from you, your execreable deſign to take away the life of an Engliſhman was not carried into execution; and the grand jury found a bill of indictment for a miſdemeanour only. Your lordſhip had ſeveral conſultations with the Attorney-general and others, upon the publication of *Junius*'s letter to the King and the WHISPERERS; every record was ſearched both ancient and modern in London and Middleſex to find a precedent, upon which you might convict the authors and publiſhers of treaſon, and by that means ſatiate the revenge of a *Scotchman*, which nothing could ever yet ſatisfy but the *blood* of Engliſhmen. (Unhappy MOORE, to have incurred the diſpleaſure of the *gentle*, the *juſt*, the *pale M—d.*) The caſe of poor Matthews was at laſt hit upon, and urged with great force, but Mr. Dunning explained the unjuſtneſs and cruelty in executing him, and ſaid that it was always looked upon as a diſgrace to humanity, and to this kingdom as a free country. Unhappy *M——d* to be thus diſappointed in thy *natural itch* for Engliſh blood, and thy mirmodons to be diſappointed too in their ſearches after *me*. Be aſſured my Lord they ſearch in vain, I am now in a ſubterraneous cavern of the earth, and never make my appearance but once a week, diſguiſed in a *Scotch plod and bonnett*, the only ſecurity for an Engliſhman's liberty or life. I know your power my lord, and I know your abuſe of it, but that ſhall not deter me from ſpeaking truth; you may exert your utmoſt endeavours to prevent the diſcovery of thoſe acts you would wiſh to keep ſecret, and in the moſt arbitrary manner, ſuppreſs (if poſſible) every publication wherein your conduct is called in queſtion; but while there is a hand able to write and a preſs open in the kingdom, *Engliſhmen* will write. Public liberty can never be ſupported without freedom of ſpeech, it is the right of every man; this ſacred privilege is ſo eſſential to a free government, that the ſecurity of property and freedom of ſpeech, will ſtand or fall together.

Whoever would deſtroy the liberties of this country, muſt begin by ſubduing freedom of ſpeech, a thing terrible to public traitors; this my lord you have attempted to do, but hitherto with little ſuccels.

In the reign of *Charles* the firſt to aſſert the undoubted rights of the people of England, and defend the king's legal prerogative, was called diſ-affection, and puniſhed as ſedition, and you my lord have made it equally dangerous at this time to tread in the ſteps of thoſe virtuous men.

By your partial adherence to the meaſures of a moſt deſpotic and corrupt adminiſtration, you have juſtly incurred the hatred of every honeſt man, who wiſhes to ſee the laws remain in their full force, and the conſtitution of England unſhaken.

Magiſtrates ought to be well ſpoken of while they *deſerve* it, but to do public miſchief without hearing of it, is only the prerogative of a tyrant; every honeſt man would be deſirous of having his actions openly examined and publickly ſcrutinized; it is only thoſe who are wicked and unjuſt that dread what is ſaid of them. In old *Rome* the people examined the public proceedings with ſuch diſcretion, and cenſured thoſe who adminiſtered them, with ſuch equity and mildneſs, that during the ſpace of three hundred years, not five public miniſters ſuffered unjuſtly; but when the people proceeded to violence, thoſe in power had been the aggreſſors, it is guilt only my lord that dreads liberty of ſpeech, which drags it out of its lurking holes, and expoſes its deformity and horror to day-light.

Old Spencer and his ſon, who were the vile, the infamous miniſters and betrayers of *Edward* the ſecond, would have been glad to have ſtopped the mouths, or ſhed the blood of every honeſt man in England. They my lord like——— dreaded to be called traitors, becauſe they were ſo. Sir Francis Walſingham that ſerved *Queen Elizabeth* faithfully who deſerved no reproaches, feared none. A miſrepreſentation of public meaſures is eaſily detected, by repreſenting public meaſures truly; and when they are honeſt, they ought to be publickly known, that they may be openly commended, but if they are knaviſh or pernicious, they ought to be publickly expoſed, that they and the authors of them may be publickly deteſted.

If the earl of Strafford had not deſerved to be impeached he need not have feared a bill of attainder.

Now my lord, if you and the reſt of our *preſent* directors, are not ſuch knaves as the world thinks you; prove to the whole world, that they think wrong, and that neither you, or they are guilty of thoſe villainies which are laid to your charge.

I can only laugh my lord at the ſtupidity of thoſe judges and miniſters, who think to extinguiſh by the terror of their power the memory of their actions. I will own exalted wickedneſs, is the ſafeſt. I could name an *Engliſh* reign, in which for above nine years there ſcarce paſſed a week, that the prince did not venture his crown, and his miniſters forfeit their heads; and yet none of theſe forfeitures were exacted; ſo corrupt and wicked was the government, and ſo tame, and acquieſcing were the people; but theſe things are obvious, yet how little are they conſidered: it is ſafer for a great man to rob a country than for a poor one to ſteal a loaf; the wages of villainy protect villains, and juſtice is only blind were the object is naked. This is one of thoſe reigns, that ſtain the annals of Engliſh hiſtory. I ſhould be glad to aſk your lordſhip, if the judges and counſellors who adjudged a diſpenſing and lawleſs power to kings, had not the guilt, of a thouſand private murderers upon their heads, they in manner ſigned a dead warrant for their country, and ſo does he who abuſes juſtice, & endeavors to ſubvert the laws and conſtitution. This is unqueſtionably certain, that the leaſt public guilt, is greater than the greateſt private guilt; and every man in a public capacity ſhould conſider this, that every ſtep which he takes, every ſpeech he makes, every vote which he gives, may affect millions. A good magiſtrate is the brighteſt character upon earth, but a bad one is a greater monſter than ever hell engendered, he is an enemy to his own ſpecies; where there is the greateſt truſt the betraying it is the greateſt treaſon; every intention manifeſted by act, to deſtroy the conſtitution, or to ſubvert the rights and liberties of the people, being ſo by the common law of England, as well as an attempt to deſtroy the perſon of the king or to dethone him.

The council of ten in Venice, have abſolute power over the liberty and life of every man in the ſtate; but if they ſhould make uſe of that power, to ſlaughter, aboliſh, or enſlave the ſenate, and like the *Decemviri* of *Rome*, to ſet up themſelves, would it not be lawful for thoſe who gave them that authority for other ends, to put thoſe ten unlimited traitors to death, any way that they could. The crown of England has been generally entruſted with the ſole diſpoſal of the money given for the civil liſt, and often with the application of great ſums raiſed for other public uſes; yet if the lord treaſurer had applied this money to the diſhonour of the king, and ruin of the people, (though by the private direction of the court itſelf) will any man ſay, that he ought not to have compenſated for his crime, by the loſs of his head and his eſtate? and the right of the magiſtrate ariſes only from the right of private men, to defend themſelves, to repel injuries, and to puniſh thoſe who commit them; that right being conveyed by the ſociety to their public repreſentative, he can execute it no further than the benefit and ſecurity of that ſociety requires he ſhould; when he exceeds his commiſſion, his acts are as extrajudicial as are thoſe of any private officer, uſurping an unlawful authority, that is, they are void, for this reaſon, a power to do good never can become a warrant for doing evil.

Yet my lord you are ſenſible, through the villainy of our repreſentatives and the corruption of judges, the people have ſuffered many heavy oppreſſions, and by the knaviſh deſigns of ſtateſmen, this nation has loſt ſeveral glorious opportunities of reſcuing the conſtitution, and ſettling it upon a firm and laſting foundation. Let me therefore warn my countrymen not by the like inattention, and ſupineneſs, looſe the preſent favourable offer. ——*Machiavel* tells us, that no government can long ſubſiſt, but by recurring often to its firſt principles; and this can never be done while men live at eaſe and in luxury, for then they cannot be perſuaded to ſee diſtant dangers of which they feel no part. The conjunctures proper for ſuch reformation are, when men are awakened by misfortunes, and the approach and near view of preſent evils, then they will wiſh for remedies, and their minds are prepared to receive them, to hear reaſons, and fall into meaſures proportioned for their ſecurity. The great authority juſt quoted informs us what expedients are neceſſary to ſave a ſtate under ſuch circumſtances; he tells us, that as tyranny cannot be eſtabliſhed, but by deſtroying *Brutus*, ſo a free government is not to be preſerved, but by deſtroying *Brutus*'s ſons; let us therefore put on a reſolution equal to the mighty occaſion; let us exert a ſpirit worthy of *Britons*, worthy of *freemen*, who deſerve *liberty*.——Let us ſhew to the world that we are not to be enſlaved by your *lordſhip*, or any *ſet* of men. Let us take advantage of the preſent opportunity, while mens reſentments boil high, againſt thoſe who are the authors of the many arbitrary and deſtructive meaſures that have been projected and carried into execution. Let neither private acquaintance nor perſonal alliance, ſtand between us and our duty to our country.

Let all thoſe who have a common intereſt in the public ſafety,—join in common meaſures to defend the public ſafety.——Let us purſue to diſgrace and deſtruction, thoſe who have brought this ruin upon us, let them be ever ſo great or ever ſo many.—Let us ſtamp and deep engrave in characters legible to all *Europe* at preſent, and to all poſterity hereafter, what vengeance is due to crimes, which have no leſs object in view, than the ruin of nations, and the deſtruction of millions. Many bold, deſperate and wicked attempts have been made to deſtroy us. Let us ſtrike one honeſt and bold ſtroke to deſtroy them.——The' the deſigns of the conſpirators ſhould be laid deep as the center, the' they ſhould raiſe Hell itſelf, and ſhould fetch legions of votaries from thence to avow their proceedings, yet let us not leave the purſuit, till we have their heads and their eſtates.——Let us convince the world that Engliſhmen are no daſtards, but that in caſes of exigence, when they are puſhed home, they can withſtand every oppoſition, and dare to be couragious, when their enemies advance; many have been the inſtances, this country has given, when the people have riſen ſuperior to every oppreſſion, and ſhewn themſelves brave in the day of perſecution. They have ever nobly withſtood the *Scotch*, when they attacked this country in bodies, and have always routed them. Can it then be doubted, that they will ever give way to the oppoſition of an individual, one who has nothing to ſupport him, but an obſtinate head, and a bad heart. Know my lord, 'tis virtue to gain ground here, 'tis the higheſt pitch of honour to diſpute the ſovereignty. ——I am but an obſcure man, a man of no great influence, but yet have ſpirit enough to ſtruggle with contending oppreſſion, and ſhould think it the greateſt honour of my life, could I free this country, either by argument or reproach, from the arbitrary proceedings of a *Scotch* c—f j——e; the minion of deſpotic meaſures.—You have long been my lord, the bane of this nation, ſo have your family, rebels in loyalty, rebels in juſtice, tyrants in contention, tyrants in adminiſtration. ——Long will this nation rue your being at the head of the K—'s Bench.—Long will they have reaſon to lament a diſcretionary power being put into your hands.—This unhappy country, has unfortunately ſeen a *Jefferies*, ſo has it a *M—d.*—Children yet unborn will be bound to curſe your memory, and the annals of England, where *your* name is mentioned will be a diſgrace to all Europe, and be ſtigmatized to the end of time.

NEW FLOUR,
Juſt arrived and to be ſold very cheap by
Samuel Allyne Otis,
At Store No. 5, South-Side the Town-Dock,
Where may be had as uſual,

RUſſia & Raven's Duck,
Cordage & Boltrope,
Seine and Sewing Twine,
Lead and Shott,
Cod-Lines, Hooks and
Mackrel-Lines.

SUgars by Hhd. or Barrel,
New-England Rum,
made under his own Inſpection.——
Brimſtone, Allum,
Copperas and Redwood.

ALSO, a Quantity of Strip'd & Check'd Flannels.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST Friday Night was ſtolen out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, in Middletown, on R. Iſland, a Black MARE, about 13 Hands high, which trots and paces very eaſy, has no white about her, her Mane and Tail is ſprigg'd, of great Spirits and high Courage, carries her Noſe out, runs and leaps remarkably well: 'Tis ſuppoſed the Thief paſſed Howland's Ferry with her the next Morning very early: Whoever will return her to the Subſcriber, or ſecure her or the Thief, and give Information of the ſame, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

JOHN BANNISTER.

Middletown, July 2, 1770.

To be Sold by the Printers hereof,

A Few Sett of the celebrated Mrs. MACAULAY's Hiſtory of England, from the Acceſſion of James I. to the Elevation of the Houſe of Hanover,—at £.12 10ſ. Old Tenor per Sett. LIKEWISE,

A Critical COMMENTARY on Archbiſhop SECKER's Letter to the Right Honorable HORATIO WALPOLE, concerning BISHOPS in AMERICA.

The Managers of *Faneuil*-Hall LOTTERY, Letter U, hereby Notify the Public, That the Boxes in a few Days will be compleatly fixed; that the Tickets are almoſt all diſpoſed of, and that they therefore determine that the Drawing ſhall commence in a very ſhort Time. Thoſe who deſign to be Adventurers muſt purchaſe forthwith, or they will be diſappointed, as was the Caſe with many in the laſt Lottery.

William Lord Mansfield chief Juſtice of the Court of Kings Bench — William Degrey Mansfield
* Chief Juſtice — Kings Bench Mansfield His name is Murray Dpa. 37

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, May 5, 1770.

To the PRINTER.

Please to insert the following short account of the dispute between the Governor and Assembly, at Boston. Your's, G.

A *Dispute has for some time subsisted and is not like soon to be terminated between the governor of Massachusetts-Bay, and the two other branches of the legislature. The cause of the difference originated during the administration of Bernard, who having pursued and even aggravated the arbitrary measures prescribed by the ministry, he became at last completely and extremely odious to the people of his government, and all America: He having contrived, by the creation of a new officer, to elude the meaning of the Act of Parliament for regulating the quartering of troops in America, he thereby contrary to the letter and design of the said act, quartered several regiments of soldiers in the town of Boston, to the great hurt and oppression of the people: The assembly having met, complain'd of being surrounded with arm'd troops, pray'd that they might be remov'd; and refused to proceed upon business under such circumstances. The Governor pretended he had no power to remove the troops, but adjourn'd the Assembly to the town of Cambridge. They were greatly offended at this adjournment, whereby the governor had broke in upon the forms of the civil government, and subjected the legislative body, to removal and inconveniency, rather than to remove a military force, arbitrarily and unconstitutionally obtruded upon, and quartered among them. The assembly remonstrated against this proceeding, but in vain. They submitted at that time to the necessity, but protested against the precedent. Bernard being called home, the government devolved upon lieutenant-governor Hutchinson, who was not much better liked by the people than Bernard himself, whose measures he always seconded and endeavor'd to enforce.*

Since Hutchinson's administration, happen'd the massacre of sundry persons in Boston by the soldiery, which occasioned their removal from the town, so that the objection against the assembly's doing business there was removed. Notwithstanding this, the lieutenant-governor called the assembly to meet at Cambridge, informing them that for so doing he had his Majesty's express command. The council and house of representatives have each repeatedly remonstrated against this innovation. They have shewn, that by charter and acts of assembly confirm'd by the King, they have a right to meet at Boston, where convenient buildings are erected for that purpose, and where the records are kept; whereas in Cambridge they are destitute of conveniences, and are intruders upon courtesy. That tho' the governor, as the King's representative, has indeed a right of adjournment to any place in the province, yet he ought never to exercise this right, but in cases when the good of the people and necessity evidently require it; whereas in the present case, the adjournment is not only unnecessary and inconvenient, but plainly intended as an insult upon the colony, or to harass the assembly by adjournments to inconvenient places, into a submission to arbitrary mandates, perhaps to the ruin of their own and their constituents liberties. They tell the governor, "that the "crown, exclusive of itself, has lodged the power of "adjournment in him only, as it cannot be exer-"cised with propriety but by a person on the spot; "for that it is impossible that the crown at the "distance of a 1000 leagues should be able under-"standingly, & with a knowledge of present circum-"stances, upon which the fitness of such a measure "depends, to exert that power; and therefore that "it is fit and necessary that such a power should "be vested in its representative here, and that the "charter does in fact make such an investiture." "For these and other reasons, (which it is impossible "to do justice to without inserting them at large, "and they are very long) they request the governor "to convene the assembly as usual at Boston, where "they are desirous to proceed upon the weighty "business that awaits them, "but that no business "now before them can be of such absolute necessity as "to require that they should proceed to business under "the present grievances, whereby the constitution "would be endangered; and therefore they think "it their duty finally to refuse to proceed to business "at Cambridge; as judging it least likely to be at-"tended with ill consequences to themselves, their "constituents and posterity; and therefore that if "the governor should finally refuse to remove the "assembly to Boston, while there can be no necessity "of holding it at Cambridge, the world will judge "to whom all the ill consequences of it must be "attributed."

The governor persisted in holding the assembly at Cambridge according to the letter of his instructions (which however he refused to shew) but puts a palpably unjust construction upon the principal part of the representation of the two houses.

He concludes, with earnestly recommending to them the immediate proceeding to business; which they again solemly refuse for the reasons before given, and pray, that if he will not adjourn them to Boston, that they may be dismissed. In answer to this, he tells them, he every day expects letters from his Majesty's secretary of state, and thinks it probable they may contain matters of importance to the government, & therefore that it is necessary they should continue sitting some time longer, that he may have an opportunity of communicating them, so far as he may be requir'd or allow'd to do it. Thus stood matters the 15th of June.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) June 21.

His Excellency Lord BOTETOURT has received a copy of the act of Parliament, which repeals that part of the act imposing a duty on painters colours, glass and paper of British manufactures; and also to the discontinuing the drawbacks payable on china earthen ware exported to America, and for regulating the exportation thereof. This act takes place from the 1st day of December, 1770.

An association is formed of the Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders and others, in this colony, to prevent the importation of sundry goods manufactured in Great-Britain, which is to continue in force until the act of Parliament imposing a duty on paper, glass, painters colours, and tea, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, be totally repealed. It will be signed this evening at the Capitol; and it must give true pleasure to every lover of freedom in America, to find the merchants (disdaining the sordid consideration of interest) joining most cordially in this agreement.

PHILADELPHIA July 5.

We are sorry to say, a few persons, in defiance of the general sense of this Province, have privately landed sundry packages of goods, from on board the ship Sharp, Capt. Spier from Glasgow, their conduct is however under the inspection of the Merchants Committee, to whom if the Delinquents don't make ample satisfaction, they will be dealt with by the Mechanicks Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

On Monday morning last, at the House of Mr. Hollingshead in Burlington, New-Jersey, departed this Life, in the 56th Year of his Age, *James Parker*, Esq; late of this City, Printer, Comptroller and Secretary of the Post-Office for the Northern District of the British Colonies. Till of late he usually resided at his House in Woodbridge New-Jersey, where he was a Magistrate and Captain of a Troop of Horse.

His Remains were attended for 5 miles out of Burlington by a considerable number of gentlemen of that place, and at Amboy on Tuesday, met by a like number, who attended the Corpse to Woodbridge, where a numerous congregation assembled at his House, and about 6 o'clock he was interred near his parents in the meeting-house yard. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Preston, minister of the Church at Amboy.

Mr. Parker *has carried on the Printing Business chiefly in New-York, and some time in New-Jersey, for about 30 Years, and was eminent in his profession. He possessed a sound judgment, and extensive knowledge: He was industrious in business, upright in his dealings, charitable to the distressed, and has left a fair Character.*

On Monday night last, a horrid Murder was commited in this City, by persons unknown, upon a Stranger, who came here a few days ago from Middletown, in Connecticut, Passenger in a Vessel. He was drinking late that night in a public House, and it is said had a considerable sum of Money about him, for the sake of which it is supposed he was murder'd, by a man, who, undertook to conduct him to his lodgings, and has since absconded. The body was found next morning and appear'd to have been strangled and the Skull broke.

We have just heard that the deceased Man has called himself Anthony Collins, and at other Times Hamilton; he was seen to have 20 Half Joes, and a Gold Button, which it is suspected he came by in some such Manner as he lost them. The Man who has absconded, and is supposed to be the Murderer, went by the Name of George Seymour, a well-set middle sized Man, black curl'd Hair, had on a Seaman's blue Jacket, check Trowlers, woolen Hat, carved white Metal Buckles, & is a Native of Ireland.

The above-mentioned George Seymour was taken up at Norwalk last Friday, and committed to our Goal Yesterday: He denies being concerned in the Murder.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Connecticut, who is one of the largest Traders in Dry Goods in that Colony.

"There is nothing in Life that gives a clearer demonstration of the instability of human affairs, than the conduct of New-York. They have sunk their credit by their late conduct, as far as I can learn—with this and all the other New-England Governments;—you have had Meeting after Meeting, Cabal after Cabal—dictated to your neighbors in a haughty strain——value yourselves high on the honor you have to be New-Yorkers—the only people who have stood to the non-importation agreement, all this—this Week—the next convinces the world of the reverse; for my part, I am sorry for New-York, a place I value so highly;—If they import before the other Governments, they will lose the trade of this Government——for altho' non-importation 'tis no virtue in us (as we import none of any value at any time) yet we value our rights as high as any others;—and as you have of late got all our trade, we look on you as our wall of defence, respecting the non-importation, as far as it relates to the preservation of our liberties.—There are several Letters in Town from New-Jersey and other Places, of the same Import.

BOSTON, July 16.

The Canker-Worms have done great damage in some of the country towns, not only in this province, but in New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island: They come up from the earth in swarms, and devour the grass in a prodigious manner; when they have destroyed one pasture they travel to another, passing the roads and going over fences, walls & houses: The people in the country have been obliged to dig trenches around their corn fields, to keep them out; and have been obliged to tar their houses, as some of the worms have got into their rooms and beds. It has been observed, that when the grass has been mowed to prevent their destroying the whole, the heat of the sun makes them uneasy; and have bit several people that were at work bare-foot, but their bite, tho' smart, is not venemous.

Wednesday last arrived here the Bonetta and Martin sloops of war from Halifax.

Capt. Lambert last Week arrived at Salem from the West-Indies, informs, that on the preceeding Saturday he spoke with the Packet bound for New-York off St. George's Bank, and learnt from her that the Act imposing Duties on Paper, Tea, &c. was totally repealed on the 25th of May.

Last Friday a Man at the South End of this Town went into a Cistern, which had been done a few Days before without the least Difficulty, to wash it, but he expired in an Instant; two others went down to his Assistance, and had like to have shared the same Fate, for their Breath was stopt as soon as they were down, and were drawn out with great Difficulty, one had lost his Senses.—The Man that lost his Life was named Aaron Hartshorn, born in Dedham, employ'd in all the last War, was a Serjeant in Gorham's Company of Rangers, was shot through the Body at the taking Quebec, lately came to this Town (where it is well known the Poor resort from all Quarters) from Halifax. He has left a sorrowful Widow and four small Children. It is hoped she will have Favour shewn her, especially as she is looked upon to be a serious good Woman.

At an Adjournment of the Meeting of this Town at Faneuil-Hall on Friday last, the Committee reported a Draft of a Letter, design'd to prevent ill Impressions being made on the Minds of the People of England, from certain Representations sent Home by our inveterate Enemies here, in the Lydia, Capt. Hood, which sail'd about a Fortnight ago. Notice was also taken therein of a Paper printed in London, called the Case of Capt. *Thomas Preston*, giving an Account of the horrid Massacre of the fifth of March last, altogether different from the Truth, and manifestly with an Intent to prejudice the Town. The Draft was approv'd of by the Meeting, and Copies were order'd to be sent to such Gentlemen in England as the Committee should think proper; and they were accordingly put on board Capt. Hall's Vessel, which sail'd on Saturday Morning.

Last Saturday, after a few Days Illness, died at Medford, in the 48th Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROYALL, Consort of the Honorable ISAAC ROYALL, Esq;—A Lady, whose good Sense and animated Virtue, with a respectable Simplicity and Friendliness of Manners, well accompanied that Generosity of religious Sentiment, and that inostentatious, devout Affection, which so honorably distinguish'd her; and which so highly adorn the Christian Character.

Her Death is deeply felt, and very extensively lamented.

'Tis fixt!—'tis just!—'tis Heaven's high will ordains;
And ends her cares, and fears, her griefs, and pains!
But yet must Virtue mourn the loss severe.
Yet must Affection drop the natural tear.
Yet shall true Friendship vindicate its flame:
And from the Grave redeem the virtuous Name.

We hear the Funeral of the above Lady is to be at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon at Medford, THIS DAY.

Extracts from a Letter, dated *New-York, July 9*, 1770, from a Gentleman of great Credit and Reputation there, to his Friend in this Town.

"*WHEN our Committee had receiv'd your Letter, they called the City together to read the Letters they had receiv'd from Philadelphia, Connecticut and your own, all which to me contain'd such Arguments in Favor of a Continuance of our Agreement, as I thought Prejudice itself cou'd not withstand. They proposed taking the sense of the Town with Respect to an Importation, but the general Cry was no Importation. A Motion was then made that the Letters receiv'd from the other Colonies in answer to our Committee's Proposals should be publish'd, as it was impossible for the People to judge of the Expediency of the Measure of Importation 'till they had seen the Arguments our Neighbours had made use of for a Continuance of our Agreement, this the Chairman professed to have no Objection to, but some was over-heard to say that wou'd overthrow their Scheme; upon this a good Deal of confused Altercation took Place & continued for a considerable Time, and at last they broke up without concluding upon any Thing but the Delivery of some Goods that were in Store that were under such peculiar Circumstances that they ought to be deliver'd, some of which ought never to have been stor'd. Two or three Days after a Number of Merchants, with three of the Committee among them, met privately, and agreed to go about the Town the next Day to take the Sense of the City with Regard to an Importation, upon which a considerable Number met that Day at the City-Hall, where they unanimously declared against an Importation, and agreed to use all lawful Means to oppose it, and on the same Evening a Number paraded the Town in a quiet Manner with a Flag, on which was wrote no Importation, but in Union with the other Colonies; but a Number of our principal People, even those not concern'd in Trade, appear to be warm for Importation, applied to an Alderman to go and stop those People, and take the Flag from them, upon which the Alderman headed a considerable Number with Canes and Clubs, and attempted to take their Colours, upon which a Scuffle ensued, and a few got hurt, but upon the Mayor's coming to them he perswaded them to disperse and go Home, which they did. When I consider the Persons who are engaged in this Scheme of an Importation, many of whom are not concern'd in Trade, I cannot but believe this Affair is conducted under the Influence of some political Engine from Home; that if they can unhinge us who have hitherto adhered so strictly to our Agreement, and whom they on that Account regard foremost in this Affair, they shall easily unhinge the other Colonies.*"

"*Our People are now going about by Order of our Committee, without publishing the Letters, as a great Number of People desire that the sense of the Town may be taken. I am sorry to say New-York is about prosecuting a Measure, which if they succeed in, I fear will rivet Chains on us that neither we nor our Posterity will be able to shake off.*"

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(4) vid. pa. 57. (5) vid Charter pa. 107 Vol. 2. (6) vid the Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (7) vid. in Index Vol. 2 to find agreement (8) vid pa. 158 (9) pa. 152

Vide Page 155. & vid. disputes by turning to Index — Joseph Goldthwait Barrack Mast.r vid. pa. 267 Vol. 2. (1) vid. Act pa. 274 Vol. 2. — vid Journal of Times pa. 323 & Vol. 2. (2) pa. 527. Vol. 2. (3) Page 545. Vol. 2. (4) pa. 555 Vol. 2. (5) pa. 562 Vol. 2. (6) pa. 60.

Extract of another Letter from New York, July 9, 1770.

"YOUR favor of the 26th ult. came safe to hand; and as I have not time to say much at present, will endeavour to give you a short account of our proceedings for a few days past, relative to the non-importation agreement.——A day or two after the express, (sent by our merchants) to your town, returned, some of the importers called a meeting of the subscribers, to hear the letters from Philadelphia, Boston & Connecticut, read. However, the meeting was not so small as the promoters of it intended, for there assembled a large majority for supporting the agreement, so that the importers designs were circumvented for that time.—After the aforesaid letters were read, a motion was made, that (as the number met was small, and the contents of the letters of the last importance to the safety of the whole continent) the letters should be published, in order that the inhabitants might have an opportunity to know the sentiments of the other colonies, especially as some present declared for taking the sentiments of the inhabitants again by subscription. But notwithstanding the propriety and necessity of the publication was clearly pointed out and generally insisted upon, the Committee declared (by their chairman) that the letters should not be published, & so the meeting ended.—One of the Representatives of this City told an importer, in the hearing of some who stood near him, that the letters must not be published, "for (said he) if they are, our designs will be frustrated."——Last Saturday, a considerable number of the inhabitants met and agreed to get a Flag, with the words "*Liberty and no Importation, in Union with the other Colonies*," and other Badges of their approbation of the non-importation agreement, and go about the city in the most peaceable manner, in order to see what numbers were willing to testify their determination to abide by the agreement; they accordingly set out about 6 o'clock the same afternoon, and went thro' the different streets, observing the utmost good order, and entirely unarmed——A number of importers and others arm'd with clubs and other weapons of death, assembled at the Coffee-house, and there (as it now appears by persons who heard their consultations) agreed to meet the people who were going about with the Flag, to destroy some of the ringleaders, as they called them, and disperse the rest. The importers took the opportunity (as the others had not the least knowledge or mistrust of their design) to attack them at the end of a very narrow street, where not more than 7 or 8 could walk a-breast. The first salutation from the importers was with a stone, immediately the aforesaid Representatives and two more, struck and laid hold of all Gentlemen in front, and began to knock down all they could; however, notwithstanding the non-importers were unarmed, they speedily drove the villainous importers who made the dastardly attack, and dispersed them.—An Alderman (one of the veriest tools in nature) was privy to their scheme and amongst them, tho' he did not appear until some time after the attack was made, when he behaved in the most rascally manner.—I imagine they will not attempt to import now."——

Messieurs PRINTERS,

IT has ever been the good policy of the American Colonies, since the attempts that have been made to subject them to absolute despotic power, to keep up an union among themselves—Our enemies on the contrary, well knowing that it is not in the power of all the world to enslave us, while we maintain that union, have been perpetually endeavoring to set us at variance. In every capital town, there are a number of dirty dependents upon the very tools of tools of power, who are employed and constantly at work to effect this purpose. Nothing has put them so much to their shifts as the agreement of the *well disposed* merchants in every colony to with-hold importation from Great-Britain—They are well assured that perseverance in this agreement will and must bring the ministry to terms; and besides it is a contest that may be carried on with so much *safety* as well as advantage on our side that no solid objection can be made against it, even in *prudence* itself; for this is a cant word often made use of by them, while they are perfect strangers to the thing intended by it. They did indeed attempt to persuade us that our agreement not to purchase British manufactures, would be adjudg'd a combination against their high mightinesses the manufacturers; and they had the impudence to insinuate that this would be adjudg'd high treason: But they could not take us on that tack; so they are done threatening us with any more thundering resolves, and come now softly about to sooth and flatter us: The ministry, say they, with the assistance of the *crown lawyers*; will do every thing for you that you can or do wish—"Suspend your opposition to their measures"—"in point of policy give full credit to them"—break through your non importation agreement—why should not you, since they have begun to take "healing measures", meet them half way—This has been the language of some *few persons* here—such also is the language of some *few persons* in New-York—but their art has too thin a covering—we see thro' it here; and we have no reason to think but that our brethren, the generality of the citizens of New-York see thro' the covering there—if they do not as yet let the BODY of them meet together in their city hall, and then *speak* FREELY to each other; and I dare say, it will not be in the power of a few cunning *designing* men to prevail on them to think, that any consideration but the *total abolition of revenue acts calculated to destroy our liberty as well as drain us of our property*, can be sufficient to induce them to purchase goods imported from the *Island* that would enslave us.

A CITIZEN OF AMERICA.

STOLE or strayed out of the

Subscriber's Pasture, last Friday Night, a white Horse, about 12 Years old, some Spots where the Saddle goes, his Mane partly braided and lays on his off side, a thin Neck: He was supposed to be seen going through Watertown Saturday Morning about sun-rising. Whosoever shall take up said Horse and bring him to the Owner, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid; and if the Thief detected and brought to Justice shall have Two Dollars more.

THOMAS WELSH.

Charlestown, July 12, 1770.

Last Week a Mast Ship arrived at Casco-Bay from London: She left the Downs the 21st May, but as bro't no Public Prints. The Master informs, that before he left London he was told the Act laying a Duty on Tea would be repealed this Session of Parliament.

For *Fort-Cumberland.*

The Sloop *Betsey, Peter Spence,*

Master, laying at *Green's* Wharf, will sail in Eight Days from this Date. For Freight or Passage apply to *Henry Bass*, at his Store near the Market, or to the Master on Board. *Boston, July 16th, 1770.*

TO-MORROW EVENING

Will be perform'd,

A Grand Concert

OF

Vocal and Instrumental Musick,

At CONCERT-HALL.

N. B. AS it's the last for this Season, the Gentlemen Subscribers are desir'd to return their Tickets at the Door. Any Gentlemen or Ladies that are not Subscribers may purchase Tickets of the Printers, or at said Hall, at Half a Dollar each.

To begin at Eight o'Clock.

Just imported, and to be sold by

HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 5, on the Long-Wharff,—A Quantity of Pitch, Tar and Turpentine.

Fine SALT.

To be Sold at TWO DOLLARS the Hogshead, on board the Brig Juno, at Griffin's Wharf. July 2.

CHOICE OLIVES

In large and small Jarrs, or by the Quart, warranted good,

TO BE SOLD BY

Archibald Cunningham,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge in Fore Street,

ALSO,

Currants and Pepper per 100wt. or single pound: Piemento, Ginger, Indigo, Raisins, Turkey Figs, Salt-Petre, Redwood, Logwood, Oatmeal, Starch, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Chocolate, Rice, Citron by the Box or single Pound, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pipes of all Sorts, the genuine Kippen's Snuff by the Dozen or single Bottle, Florence Oyl per Chest or single Flask, Scotch Pigtail Tobacco by the large or small Quantity, choice Capers, brown Nottingham Mugs of all Sizes by the Dozen, a good Assortment of Glass, Delph, Stone and Cream-coloured Ware. Also a small Quantity of Nutmegs by the Dozen or single Pound, Old and New-England Mustard by the Pound or in small and large Bottles. (Ju. 16. 6w.)

TO BE SOLD

On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

BROAD Cloths, Plains, Tammies, Thicksets, Queen Stuffs, Crapes, Lawns, Irish Hollands, Bedticken, Callicoes, Checks, Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hose, &c. &c. Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

To be sold on THURSDAY the 19th Instant, at the Shop lately kept by JAMES JACKSON, in Union-Street;

A great Variety of English Goods,

at the Sterling Cost. The Sale to be continued at said Place, until the whole is dispos'd of. July 9.

N. B. All the above Goods were Imported before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place.

To be Sold by Publick Vendue,

the 24th Instant, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling House of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, in Middle-Street, A Variety of House Furniture, consisting of —— Feather Beds and Bedding, sacking-bottom Bedsteads, Suits of Curtains, Easy Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Sconce Glasses, one Thermometer, one Barometer, Desks, Tables, Chairs, Tea Chest with Canisters, Glass, China, Delph & Stone Ware, Dressing Glass, a fine Marble Table and Frame, Cases of Bottles, Fire Arms, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.——ALSO two Chaises with Harness, one of them to go with two Horses, a one Horse Cart and Truck, a Sled, a Slay and Runners, with many other Articles, too many to be enumerated. The Sale to be continued till all is sold.

And to be sold the 31st Instant, at the same Place, all his Stock in Trade, consisting of Shop Goods, Braziery and Ironmongery Ware, Blacksmith and Nailmaker's Tools and Bellows, Iron Chains and other Iron Articles of various Kinds, Vessels Blocks and Cordage, Handspikes, Oars, two Dutch Fans, Wooden Ware, Iron Ware, Hand and Bed Screws, Tin Ware, Sailor's Chest of all Sizes, Chalk, Scales and Weights of all Sizes, Pitch, Rozin and Turpentine, with a Variety of other Articles too many to be enumerated, all which may be seen the Day before the Sale.

All Persons indebted to said Loring's *Estate, are Once More desired forthwith to pay them to* Benjamin Dolbeare, *Administrator thereon, as they would avoid being sued to next* October *Court. And all that have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring them in immediately.*

On *Wednesday* the 25th Inst.

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

33 Pieces damaged Irish Linnens

and 6 Bolts of Oznabrigs——Also, a Variety of English Goods, and some House Furniture.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Books in Physick, and

Surgery, with many Greek and Latin Classicks; also Variety of Miscellaneous Books.——Will continue on Sale for THIS WEEK and NO LONGER.—— At the Royal-Exchange Tavern in King-Street, Boston.

By Rober Bell,

Bookseller and Auctioneer. *July 16.*

A-board of the Brig *Albion, John*

Hunter, at *Rowe's* Wharff, a Parcel of Newcastle Coals of the best Quality, to be Sold at Seven Dollars per Chaldron—Also a small Quantity of Allum, directly from the Manufactory, at 5 Dollars per 100wt.

TO BE SOLD BY

Sarah Dawson,

Widow of *Joseph Dawson*, Gardner, deceased, at the Cold Bath in Cambridge Street, New-Boston.

A Large Quantity of red Currants for Jellies & Wines. Any Gentlemen that wants the same may be supplied at a reasonable Rate fetched from the Garden. Also Cellary Plants and other Plants fit for the Season—and to inform all Gentlemen and others that the Cold Bath is now in good Order, and constant Attendance will be given as usual—Garden Seeds of the best Sort, saved last Summer, and warranted to be good and fit for the West Indies, at the lowest Rate for Cash.——Also a large and commodious Garden for Gentlemen and Ladies to walk in and spend an Afternoon if they please, where they may have all Kind of Fruits and Flowers at the lowest Rate. *Any Gentlemen and Ladies that please to favor her with their Custom, may depend upon the best of Usage.*

SARAH DAWSON.

On TUESDAY next, at Ten o'Clock, Beforenoon, will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of Widow *Winship*, at the Head of Wing's-Lane, all her House Furniture, consisting of

Drawers, Tables, Chairs, one

Looking Glass, Feather Beds and Bedsteads.—Also, Pewter and other Kitchen Furniture.

——TUESDAY next, at TEN o'Clock.——

WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Whereas several of the Proprietors

of the Lands belonging to the *Wiscasset* Company still neglect to pay the Taxes which have been laid on their Lands: Public Notice is hereby given to the said delinquent Proprietors, That, in case they do not pay to Capt. Samuel Doggett, the Company's Collector, the aforesaid Taxes, so much of their Lands will be sold as the Law directs, on the 16th Day of August next ensuing the Date hereof, at the British Coffee-House in this Town, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, as will be sufficient to discharge said Taxes, with the Charges of Sale.—The Sums due from the delinquent Proprietors are as follows, viz. From the Heirs of Job Lewis, Esq; deceas'd, £. 56-13-1 of Boston.

Do.	John Clarke, Esq;	5 00-0 Do.
Do.	Andrew Tyler,	5-00-0 Do
Do.	Jonathan Loring,	19 00-7½ Do.
Do.	David Trufant,	5-00-0 C. Town
Do.	Col. Henry Kingsbury,	5-3 4 Newbury,
Do.	Charles Frost, Esq;	27 5-7½ Falmouth,
Assigns of Capt. William Frost,		24-10-7 Newcastle,
Capt. Thomas Homans,		5--00-0 Pownalboro'
Capt. Alexander Raitt,		50 9.-0 Kittery,
Emery and Gooch,		7-12-0 Biddeford

Per Order of the Wiscasset Company,

Boston, July 2, 1770. STEPHEN MINOT, Proprietor's Clerk.

To be Sold by *Giles Harris,*

ONE Easy Chair—Mens second-hand Apparel——one Brass Kettle——one Silver Watch.——

Enquire for said Harris near Dr. Eliot's Meeting-House, at North End of Boston.

N. B. Said Harris has an End of a House to sell in Charter-Street. Also a House to sell in Lyn-Street.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Sloop America, Gorham from Philadelphia. Sloop Hannah, Hancock; and Sloop Dolphin, Hurd from N. London. Sloop Phœnix, Hewitt; and Sloop Suckey, Yarbrough from North-Carolina. Schooner Neptune, Homer from Quebec. Schooner Nancy & Polly, Ingersol from St. Lucia. Sloop Bellisle, Everson from Tenneriffe. Brig Benjamin & Sally, Waters from Surranam and St. Eustatia. Snow Industry, Bartlett from St. Lucia. Brig Albion, Hunter from Whitby and Newcastle.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Five Whites. Six Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Nine.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*			
Monday, 57 *m. after* 5		*Friday*, 31 *m. after* 9	
Tuesday, 50 *m. after* 6		*Saturday*, 25 *m. aft.* 10	
Wednesday, 44 *m. aft.* 7		*Lord's-day*, 18 *m. aft* 11	
Thursday, 37 *m. aft.* 8		*New M.* 22 *Day* 1 *h M.*	

↳ Turn to 4th Index Vol. 2. To Find the Agreement ‖ vid pa. 158. ¶ Meaning the Tea act vid. pa. 735. Vol. 1.

All Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to make Payment so soon as may be *convenient*, and all to whom he is indebted, are requested to call for their respective Ballances.

Boston, July 6th, 1770. JAMES OTIS.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,

By Joseph Peirce,

At his Shop the North Side of the Town-House;

A Variety of Articles,

Imported agreeable to the Non-Importation Agreement.

Brown Ducapes, Pink Damask,

Stript and plain ¾ and ¼ ell Lutestrings, Leylock and Pink ditto, flower'd with white, white figur'd ditto, black figur'd and plain ¾ Sattin, black and colour'd Pelong ditto, Persians, superfine Broad Cloths, and Trimings for ditto, 4th buff colour'd Breeches Patterns, Umbrilloes, Irish Linens, Damascus, Brolioes, Dowlas, Bengals, Diaper Table Cloths, Clouting Diaper, Manchester Check, Bandanoe & Linen Handkerchiefs, fine Cap Lace, figur'd Gauze, Womens and Children patent-wove Stays, Mens plain and ribb'd cotton, thread, silk and worsted Hose, Womens & Childrens cotton and thread ditto, Womens black and white silk Gloves and Mitts, Womens unglaz'd Lamb ditto, Hair Baggs, Ribbons, Shoe-bindings, white chappel Needles, Ladies black Beaver riding Hatts, gold and silver Backet Buttons, stone, shoe and stock Buckles, Broaches, stone and garnet Necklaces and Earings, silver plated Candlesticks, neat japan'd Waiters, blue and white China Dishes, blue and white burot Coffee Cups and Saucers, pint and quart blue and white Bowles, Decanters, Cruets, Mustard Potts, Wine Glasses, Salts, Tumblers, and a few Cod Lines, &c.

Ellis Gray

HAS for Sale at his Store (late Mr. *Loring*'s) opposite the East End Faneuil-Hall;

The following Articles cheap for Cash or short Credit.

Russia and Ravens Duck,	SpermacætiCandles
Brimstone, Allum, Copperas, } per Hogshead or less.	Jamaica Sugars, per Hogshead or Barrel.
German Steel,	West-India Rum.
G. B. Wool Cards,	Poland Starch.
Cream-colour'd and Nottingham Ware per Crate.	Sieves and Sieve Bottoms.
	Philadelphia Flour.
	A few Barrels Turpentine, and Salt as usual at said Store.

A few Barrels of choice

IRISH PORK (one Hog in a Barrel)

To be sold by DAVID SPEAR, back of the Crown Coffee-House, Boston.

ALL Persons that have Demands on the Estate of Mrs. *Frances Bowles*, late of *Boston*, deceased, are ONCE MORE desired to bring in their Claims to *William Hooper* and *Jonathan Williams*, Esqrs; Executors to said Estate: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to said Executors.

Drugs and Medicines.

Just imported from LONDON,

A large Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Chymical and Galenical;

And to be Sold by

Nathaniel Tucker,

At his Shop directly opposite the Old South Meeting-House, BOSTON.—Among these are,

TURLINGTON's Balsam of Life——British Oil. Hill's Balsam of Honey.
Dr. Walker's Jesuits Drops.
Dr. Bateman's Pectoral ditto.
Fraunces's Female strengthening Elixir.
Squire's original Grand Elixir.
Dr. Thompson's sovereign Spirit of Venice Treacle.
Dr. Bateman's Golden Spirits of Scurvey Grass.
Best double-distill'd Lavender and Hungary Water.
Eau de Luce, &c. &c.

All which he will sell as reasonable as can be afforded in Boston.

POT & PEARL-ASH.

CASH given for POT & PEARL ASH, by PETER HUGHES, at his Store next to Capt. Cheever's in King-Street, where there is to be sold, Shalloons, Tammies, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Mens and Boys Hatts, Ticklenburg, English and Russia Duck, Cod Lines and Hooks, Bar Lead, Shott, Poland and common Starch, Sail Twine, Long and Short Pipes, Newcastle Coals, Hogsheads of Whiting, Cordage, Cables, Anchors——Choice Taunton Ale by the Cask, containing 9 Dozen Bottles.

UMBRILLOES.

A Great Variety of Silk UMBRILLOES of various Colours and different Prizes, made in the neatest Manner, to be sold at the GOLDEN COCK, Marlboro' Street, Boston, where Ladies may have their own Silk made up, old Umbrilloes mended, or Setts of Sticks for Umbrilloes un-made for those that choose to cover them themselves.

Wanted as an Apprentice to the

Founder's Business, a Lad of about 14 Years of Age, that can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers and know further.

Nova-Scotia Grindstones

Of all Sizes, sold very cheap

By Scott and Gill,

At the Head of the Town-Dock.

ALSO, Good Newcastle COALS.

To be Sold on Board the Ship

JUNO, *Constant Freeman*, Master, lying at the Long-Wharff.

Fine *Bristol* SALT.

N. B. As the greatest Part of it is engaged, those who want, are desired to apply immediately.

American Grindstones

Just landed, and to be Sold by

Henry Bass,

At his Store adjoining the Golden-Ball Tavern, near the Market, BOSTON.

And at

Nathaniel Coolidge's,

Sign of Mr. WILKS, at *Watertown*-Bridge,

A large and neat Assortment of *Nova-Scotia* Grindstones, which, on Account of the Connections, he hath with the Manufacturers, he is enabled to dispose of near one Quarter Part cheaper than ever he sold them for, and to take as Payment, Corn, Flour, Pork, Beef, Cheese, &c.

As the Goodness of these Stones, upon repeated Trials, is so generally known, a farther Recommendation of them would be needless.

N. B. *Gentlemen in the Country, and others, shall be as well served by Letter, as if present.*

POT & PEARL ASH.

Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ash,

at *Jonathan & John Amory*'s Store in King-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few small Casks of French Brandy, and some best Castile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tbctf.

Those Persons who are still indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Samuel Allen*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, are desired forthwith to pay their respective Balances to *Edward Lyde*, of *Boston*, Administrator on said Estate, to prevent Trouble.

Any Person who understands weaving Cambletts, Plaids, or figured Stuffs of any Kind, may meet with good Encouragement by applying to *Cornelius Stowell*'s Factory in Worcester, near the Meeting-House.

Robert Nicholson,

Taylor and Habit-maker from LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, That he carries on Business in Fish-Street, opposite the Mitre Coffee-House, and near the Wharff of *John Hancock*, Esq; where Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon having their Work done genteel and fashionable, and at a very low Rate for Cash.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Store of the Subscriber, on Boston-Neck, on Wednesday the 27th Instant, a Check Handkerchief, in which was two Pair Mens white Cotton Hose, and eighteen Pieces of Ribbon, of various Sorts and Colours, as white, yellow, and black, several Pieces of white, striped with black, one piece of green damaged. Whoever will give Information, so that the Person who stole them may be brought to Justice, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward. ENOCH BROWN.

‡*‡ If such should be offered for Sale by a suspicious Person, it is requested they may be stopped and Notice given.

To all worthy *Brothers* and other

Generous *Commanders* of Ships or other Vessels sailing between the Poles,—as also to all the valourous Sons of Zebulon and others, *wherever dispers'd* upon the wide Surface of old-Ocean, or upon any Island or Main-land upon this habitable Globe, into whose Hands these may chance to fall:——*NOTE WELL*,—THAT on the 23d of May 1770, *SCIPIO*, a Negro Man near 23 Years old, Ran from the Subscriber——He is 5 Feet and 3 or 4 Inches high, little more or less, and well set, his Hair or Wool (unless shav'd) comes low upon his Cheeks, his Fore-teeth rather Splaying, has an Incision Mark on one of his Arms, where he was Inoculated, and 2 or 3 Scars in one of his Legs were he was lanc'd, is pretty black, with a flattish Nose, tho' not that flat peculiar to Negroes, is very artful—Speaks plain but something inward and hollow, will make an able Seaman, and is a Cooper.—If he returns voluntarily he shall not be whipt as he deserves, but I will either sell him to a good Ship-Master, or lett him as he shall chuse, till he has earned his prime Cost, &c. when I will give him his Freedom,—but if any shall bring or convey him to his Master, shall be paid EIGHT DOLLARS, by

(6 w) SAMUEL SWIFT.

P. S. I at present forbear mentioning the *Ship* I am satisfy'd he went off in.

A Quantity of Welch Coal, to

be Sold on Board the Brigantine William, Peter Stubbs, Master, lying at the Long-Wharf, enquire of HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 5 on the said Wharf, at which place there is for Sale, a parcel of choice Mississippi Indian Dress'd Deer Skins, Pork, Spermaceti Candles, English Duck, &c.

A certain Person through Mistake,

three Years ago the approaching Commencement, took away from the Rev. Mr. Professor *Wigglesworth*'s of *Cambridge*, a Stanger's Surtout, instead of one he had borrowed of a Brother.—The Owner may have it again (as good as when unhappily taken away) if he will please to enquire of *David Toppan*, Student at Harvard-College, or Mr. *William Homes*, jun. of *Boston*, Goldsmith.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Bliss,

At his Store the South-Side of Faneuil-Hall Market, Cheap for Cash,

Fresh LEMONS by the Box,

Olives in large and small Jars, Capers, Figgs, Jarr and Flask Oyl, Pepper, Indigo, Wool-Cards, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum, Madeira and other Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, New Rice, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Sandford Oliver,

At his Store facing Greene's Wharf,

The best of Jamaica and other Sugars,

by the Hogshead and smaller Quantities, West-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead and Barrel, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Flour, Starch, &c. &c.

Irish Linnens.

A large Assortment, imported directly from *Ireland*, consisting of

Shirting Linnens, 3-4, 7-8 & yd-wide,
Sheeting, brown and white, 9-8 & 5-4 wide,
Diapers 8-4 & 10 4 wide for Table Cloths,
Huckabuck and Diapers for Toweling, Napkins, &c.

To be Sold Cheap by Wholesale and Retail, at Messrs. BETHUNE's Store in King-Street.

Shott, Woolcards, Cod-lines and Hooks, Oznabrigs, Duck, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Whiting, and *Newcastle* Coals, to be Sold cheap for CASH, by FRANCIS GREEN, Kingstreet.

Province of the Massachusets-Bay, June 11, 1770.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace thro'out the Province aforesaid.

The Subscribers humbly shew to your Honor, That the Great and General Court of the Province aforesaid, at their Sessions on the Fourth Day of April last, granted to Ichabod Jones and his Associates, a Township of Land, 10 Miles long and 8 Miles wide, at a Place call'd Machias, about 8 or 10 Leauges to the Westward of St. Croix; and that as a legal Meeting of said Proprietors is now necessary in order to bring forward the Settlement thereof.

We being Proprietors in said Lands, therefore pray your Honor would be pleased to grant a Warrant for calling a Meeting of the Proprietors, and the same to direct to some one of the said Proprietors, requiring him to warn said Proprietors to meet at such Time and Place as you shall judge most convenient.

And as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

Ichabod Jones,	Daniel Stone,
Jonathan Longfellow,	Amos Boynton,
Nathan Longfellow,	John Coffin Jones.
Stephen Jones,	

SEAL. Province of the Massachusett's Bay.

To Mr. Ichabod Jones, of Boston, one of the principal Proprietors of the Tract of Land in the foregoing Petition mentioned——Greeting.——

YOU are (in his Majesty's Name) hereby required to notify and warn, in Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Land aforementioned, to meet at the Dwelling-House of Jonathan Longfellow, at Machias aforesaid, in the County of Lincoln, at Ten of the Clock beforenoon, on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of September next, for the following Purposes, viz.

To choose a Moderator for said Meeting; a Proprietor's Clerk; a Committee for calling a Meeting of said Proprietors for the future; a Collector or Collectors of any Taxes that may be laid on said Proprietors; as also a Treasurer or Receiver of such Monies as may from Time to Time be collected; also to grant a Tax or Assessment for raising such Sum or Sums of Money as shall be agreed on by said Proprietors for carrying on the Settlement of the Lands aforesaid, and to do and transact what further may then be judged necessary for the Benefit of said Proprietors.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Twenty Ninth Day of June, Anno Domini, 1770, and in the Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace thro'out the Province aforesaid.

IN Pursuance of the above Warrant to me directed, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

ICHABOD JONES.

Boston, June 29th, 1770.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,